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## NOTES OF CASES.

**Five Hundred Dollars for Imprisonment in Ball Grounds.**—As a great game of baseball was to take place in the afternoon, plaintiff went to the ball grounds early in the morning to secure reserved seats, but was unsuccessful in his quest, as all the seats had been sold. When he tried to leave the inclosure he found the various gates used for entrance or exit thronged with a dense mass of people coming in. Repeated attempts to pass out through this throng were frustrated by defendant's special policemen and as a result of this interference he was detained in the inclosure for an hour or more, much to his annoyance and personal inconvenience. Finally plaintiff and others in the same plight were taken through the clubhouse within the inclosure, and allowed to go out through the entrance to the clubhouse to the street. In the ensuing action for false imprisonment the Supreme Court, Appellate Division of New York in *Talcott v. National Exhibition Co.*, 128 New York Supplement, 1059, upholds the lower court judgment of \$500 damages on the ground that defendant owed plaintiff the active duty to point out other means of egress as there were others unknown to plaintiff, and that it could not stand idly by and simply detain and imprison him against his will.

**Election Cigars.**—Robert Umbel, Democratic nominee for the office of judge, filed his account of expenditures made to secure the nomination, in accordance with the Corrupt Practices Act. In this account he included the item, "One box of cigars \$3.00." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in *Re Umbel*, 80 Atlantic Reporter, 541, holds that Umbel would not be estopped, by the fact that he included the cigar item in his account—it not being an election expense within the meaning of the act—from showing that the use of the cigars was but the common courtesy which men extend to friends, without any thought on his part or on their part that the latter were to be thereby influenced in their votes.

**Blasting and Liability for Trespass Instead of Negligence.**—In the Rhode Island case of *Wells v. Knight*, 80 Atlantic Reporter, 16, plaintiff's decedent, on approaching in the public street the vicinity of blasting operations, was repeatedly warned of the danger, and that a blast was about to be fired. He was told that there would be three explosions, and to look out. After watching the first discharge and noting its effect, and, probably thinking that there was little danger of being struck by flying debris along the street, he started to drive on. After going some three hundred feet, in the face of warning, another discharge was made, from which a large stone was hurled over the street, striking him, and from the effects